

ANISIMOV, Vasiliy Vladimirovich; KRINITSYN, Mikhail Isaakovich;
SEVAST'YANOV, M.I., nauchn. red.; SEGAL', Z.G., ved.
red.; DEM'YANENKO, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Construction of main water conduits in permafrost areas]
Stroitel'stvo magistral'nykh truboprovodov v raionakh
vechnoi merzloty. Leningrad, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 147 p.
(MIRA 17:1)

SEVAST'YANOV, Mitrofan Ivanovich; PEREVERZOV, V.V., ved. red.;
YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Assembly of petroleum refinery apparatus] Montazh apparatov neftepererabatyvaiushchikh zavodov. Moskva, Gos-
toptekhnizdat, 1963. 175 p. (MIRA 17:2)

SEVAST'YANOV, M. V.

WAVILOV, S. I. ; SEVAST'YANOV, M. V.

Printed book entitled "Optics for Military Use", Part I. Collection of Articles compiled by S. I. Vavilov and M. V. Sevast'yanov, published by USSR Academy of Science, Moscow, 1945.

SEVAST'YANOV, N. B.

Sevast'yanov, N. B. The problem of search. Izv. Akad.
Nauk SSSR. Otd. Tehn. Nauk 1954, no. 12, 128-131 62 1-F/W
(1955). (Russian)

The author investigates the smallest distance from the
initial point of a search that one of a collection of dispersed
targets is sighted. His rather vague definitions and hy-
potheses lead him to conclusions not involving the search
path.

J. L. Doob (Urbana, Ill.).

SEVAST'YANOV, N. E.

Dissertation: "Methods of Designing Unaleboats." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technical
Institute of the Fish Industry and Economy imeni A. I. Mikoyan, 17 Jun 54. (Vechern-
yaya Moskva, Moscow, 8 Jun 54)

Doc: Doc 513, 23 Dec 1954

SEVAST'YANOV, N.B.

"On the Problem of Controlling the Stability of Fishing Vessels at Sea."

report presented at the 11th Annual Scientific Technical Conference on Ship Theory, organized by the Central Administration of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Shipbuilding Industry, 13-15 December 1960.

KORSHUNOV, Lev Petrovich. Prinimal uchastiye SEVAST'YANOV, N.B.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KARPOVICH, V.A., inzh., retsenzent;
YUDOVICH, B.S., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; POGODIN, L.L.,
nauchnyy red.; SMIRNOV, Yu.I., red.; CHISTYAKOVA, R.K., tekhn.
red.

[Power systems of fishing trawlers]Energeticheskie ustanovki
rybolovnykh traulerov. Leningrad, Sudpromgiz, 1963. 295 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Fishing boats)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.D.

LIGSKIY, Yu.D.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.D.; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., redaktor;
ZUDAKIN, I.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Method and practical applications of microelements in work norms]
Metodika i praktika primeneniia mikroelementnykh normativov.
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo oboronnoi promyshlennosti, 1952. 201 p.
[Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Efficiency, Industrial)
(Machine-shop practice)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.D.; TSARIEV, N.P.

Introducing a boring tool with a vibration damping chamfer. Stan.
1 instr. 26 no.8:32 Ag'55. (MIRA 8:12)

(Cutting tools)

SEVAST'YANOV, N. F., Cand Agric Sci (diss)-- "Soils of the northern Crimean lowland and their agricultural use". Khar'kov, 1959. 20 pp (Min Agric Ukr SSR, Ukr Acad Agric Sci, Ukr Sci Res Inst of Soil Science im A. N. Sokolovskiy), 150 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 134)

~~SEVAST'YANOV, N.F.~~

Phosphorus content of Crimean Steppe soils. Pochvovedenie no.6:
94-97 Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya.
(Crimea--Minerals in soil) (Phosphorus)

DOLGILEVICH, M.I.; KOCHKIN, M.A.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.F.

Composition and some properties of humus in brown soils in Crimea.
Pochvovedenie no.2:92-99 F :62. (MIRA15:3)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pochvovedeniya.
(Crimea-Soils) (Humus)

2

cr

... structure analysis of the crystal formation in the ternary system copper-aluminum-titanium. E. P. Balshmetev, N. G. Sevast'yanov and N. I. Kotov. *Acta Physicochim. U.S.S.R.* 5: 2, 561-6 (1935). Pipes in cast rods of a 40% Cu, 40% Al, 20% Ti thermite alloy were previously lined with regular crystals 30 mm. long and 1.5-2 mm. in diam. Microscopic observations showed the crystals to be hexahedra and octahedra. These crystals often occurred in large numbers having the same orientation. Examin. of the dendrites indicated the crystal system to be cubic; the direction of growth was {111}, the prism faces were {110} and the pyramidal faces were {100}. Single crystals in the pipes consisted of (a) hexagonal prisms, (b) dendrites consisting of hexagonal prisms, (c) hexahedra, (d) octahedra and (e) box-like crystals such as Bi forms from the melt. Laue photographs indicate that (c) and (d) probably belong to one of the symmetry classes

4 mm, 43, or m3m. Powder photographs show the cubic forms to have the parameter $a = 3.94$ or 7.88 \AA . (a) has hexagonal symmetry with $a = 5.05 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 8.00 \text{ \AA}$, and $a/c = 0.625$. Investigation of the chem. constitution, and structure of the space lattices will be further continued. Also in *J. Phys. Chem.* (U.S.S.R.) 6, 54-6.
H. A. Smith

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

377

*Crystal Formations in "Copper Alotite" [Copper-Aluminum-Titanium]
and the X-Ray Analysis of Their Structure (Preliminary Communication).
E. F. Bachmetov, N. G. Sevastianov, and N. I. Kotov (*Zhurnal Fizicheskoy
Khimii* [J. Phys. Chem.], 1935, 9, (5), 593-596).—[In Russian.] See preceding
abstract. N. A.

COMMON ELEMENTS										COMMON TRANSITION METALS									
1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
<p>PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX</p> <p>X-ray analysis of boron carbide. N. G. Sevast'yanov, Zavodskoye Lab. 8, No. 12, 1317-14 (1938); Khim. Referat. Zhur. 3140, No. 5, 67-8. Tech. B₄C in the form of powder and pure B₄C in the form of monocrystals were investigated with x-rays. The powders were prep'd. in a steel mortar and the Fe impurities removed with HNO₃. A comparison of Debyeograms of the tech. product and of pure B₄C (powd. monocrystals) and the x-ray data of rotation of the monocrystals indicate that the tech. product contains impurities of graphite, as det'd. by the interference lines d 3.39 Å. (the strongest line of graphite is [002], d 3.32 Å.) which is absent on x-ray photographs of pure B₄C. This interference was also observed previously by Harawalt, Rian and Prevel (C. A. 32, 7841¹). Investigations of the monocrystals supported the existence of the rhombohedral elementary cell detected previously by Iava (C. A. 30, 5480¹). In the hexagonal axes a is 5.60 and c 12.12 Å. The positions of the lines of all Debyeograms of tech. B₄C (except the lines d 3.39 and 2-3 very weak lines) coincide with those of the calcd. lines. It is concluded that the system B-C has only 1 intermediate phase whose compn. is similar to that of B₄C.</p> <p>W. R. Henn</p>																			
<p>ASM-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
<p>FROM SYMBOLIC</p>										<p>FROM SYMBOLIC</p>									
<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>										<p>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100</p>									

BC

9-1

X-Ray analysis of the crystal structure of Na_2BeF_4 . G. S. SHDANOV and N. G. SEVASTIANOV (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 22, 170).—Material obtained by recrystallising a solution of BeF_2 containing excess of NaF has been examined by Laue and rotation photographs. It is orthorhombic with a 10.9, b 6.6, c 4.9 Å, β 2.45, and there are 4 mols. per cell. The Laue symmetry agrees with the orthorhombic bipyramidal class previously suggested.

T. H. G.

458 55.2 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

197 AND 198 ORDERS

199 AND 200 ORDERS

201 AND 202 ORDERS

203 AND 204 ORDERS

205 AND 206 ORDERS

207 AND 208 ORDERS

209 AND 210 ORDERS

211 AND 212 ORDERS

213 AND 214 ORDERS

215 AND 216 ORDERS

217 AND 218 ORDERS

219 AND 220 ORDERS

221 AND 222 ORDERS

223 AND 224 ORDERS

225 AND 226 ORDERS

227 AND 228 ORDERS

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725 AND 726 ORDERS

727 AND 728 ORDERS

729 AND 730 ORDERS

731 AND 732 ORDERS

733 AND 734 ORDERS

735 AND 736 ORDERS

737 AND 738 ORDERS

739 AND 740 ORDERS

741 AND 742 ORDERS

X-ray analysis of beryllium and boron metallized steels. G. F. Kosolapov and N. G. Sevast'yanov. *Sov. Tech. Phys.* (U. S. S. R.) 11, (607-12) (1941).—X-ray patterns obtained with surface-hardened steels by beryllium and boron treatment are compared with the known patterns of FeBe₂ (hexagonal lattice type of Mg₂Zn type), FeBe (face-centered cubic), NiBe (body-centered cubic of CaCl type), Fe₂Be₃ (tetragonal), FeB (orthorhombic). (1) In Cr-steel (0.35% Cr, 0.4% C), beryllium-treated at 1000° for 10 hours there is coarse grained structure of the superficial layer, mainly 1-Be (as deep as 0.12 mm.), little α -Fe. (2) In high-Ni steel (12% Ni, 0.2% C), beryllium-treated at 1000° during 20 hrs. FeBe₂ with an admixt. of FeBe₃ forms a dark exfoliating surface film; after its removal, the uppermost layer consists of NiBe and FeBe₂ in approx. equal amts.; 0.03 to 0.09 mm. deep, NiBe and α -Fe lines appear in approx. equal intensity; at a depth of 0.19 mm. from the surface, the lines of FeBe₂ disappear, those of NiBe become weak; they vanish in layers about 0.25 mm. deep. The structure is more coarse-grained at the surface and becomes more fine-grained with depth. No ternary compds. are found. (3) In Cr-steel (1% Cr), boron-treated at 1000° during 30 hours, down to a depth of 0.21 mm., the only compd. is Fe₂Be₃. (4) Twelve % Ni-steel, boron-treated in the same way as the foregoing has the same pattern as foregoing. However, absence of Ni-B compds. cannot be asserted, as Fe₂Be₃ and Ni₂Be have the same tetragonal face-centered lattice with close values of the const. (FeBe₂: a 0.001

ϵ 4.210; Ni_2B : a 4.070, c 4.290). Down to 0.31 mm., only one system of lines is to be found; only beginning with a depth of 0.41 mm., some austenite appears besides α -Fe. The high surface hardness of steel correlates with the presence of Ni_2B and Ni_3B in the surface layer. It is thus shown to be due to the presence of compounds, while nitrogen-hardened steel surfaces consist mainly of solid solns. N. Thon

X-Ray Lab.
Upper Phys Chem Inst.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Crystal structure of boron carbide (B₄C). G. S. ZHDANOV
AND N. G. SEVAST'YANOV. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 32: 482-84 (1943) (in English). *Chem. Abs.* 37, 1911
(1943). - Rotation and oscillation photographs of crystals
obtained from melts indicate a unit cell with $a = 5.00$
and $c = 12.1$ a.u. containing 3 C atoms. Probable space
group D_{3d}^6 . B atoms are in positions (6b₁ and 6b₂) with
6-fold symmetry, C at 2c with 4-fold coordination and
at 1b with 2-fold coordination. Distances: B-B 1.74 to
1.80 and B-C 1.63 a.u. The 6b₁ complex consists of
zigzag 6-membered rings, with two B atoms on a side in
contact, bound together in layers perpendicular to the c
axis, neighboring layers being connected by B in 6b₂ posi-
tion. See *Ceram. Abs.* 23 [8] 133 (1944).

X-Ray examination of *D*-pyramic acid, $C_5H_7O_2$. N. Sevastianov--
and H. Shdanov (*Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S.*, 1942, 18, 59—62).—
D-Pyramic acid has a 20.6, b 10.7, c 7.7 Å.; ρ_{calc} 1.13; 4 mols.
per cell. space group D_2^2 $P2_12_12_1$. A. J. E. W.

ZHDANOV, G: SEVAST'YANOV, N.

Lab of X-ray, Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow (-1941-)

"Roentgenographic Analysis of the Structure of Carbide of Boron." Zhur. Fiz. Khir.,
Vol. 17, No. 5-6, 1943

BR-52059019

21

2

X-ray investigation of the structure of B_2C . G. S. Zhdanov and N. G. Sevast'yanov. *J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)* 17, 326-38 (1943); cf. *C. A.* 37, 1911. —The x-ray rotation photographs on [001] and [120] indicate the periods $a = 5.60$ Å. and $c = 12.1$ Å. The Laue symmetry is $3m - D_{3d}$. The possible space groups are D_{3h} , D_3 and C_{3v} . B_2C belongs formally to the structure type AB_2 , and may be considered as a deformed NaCl type; the lattice is close-packed with 12 atoms of B and 4 atoms of C; the distance B — C is 1.66 Å. The rhombic cell constants are $a = 5.17$ Å.; $\alpha = 65^\circ 45'$. F. H. Rathmann

X-Ray Lab, Karlov Phys. Chem. Inst.

ASR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGION	SYMBOL	ALLOY	TEMP.	TIME	STRESS	STRUCTURE	PHYSICAL	CHEMICAL	ANALYTICAL	OTHER
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

12. 16.

9-30-74

Crystal structure of Willm's salt and its analogues. G. S. Shdanov and N. G. Sevast'yanov (*J. Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1944, 18, 160-173). — Intensities of X-ray (Debye) lines for $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{RhCl}_4\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$, $(\text{NH}_4)_3\text{IrCl}_4\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$, and $\text{Cs}_2[\text{RhCl}_4]\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$ show that one of the four NH_4 groups is placed differently from the other three, is crowded by O atoms, and therefore cannot be exchanged for Cs. The pyknometric density is 8% > that calc. from the X-ray spacings. J. J. B.

SEVAST'YANOV, N. G. Cand. Chem. Sci.

Dissertation: "X-Ray Study of the Crystal Structure of 1, 5-Dinitronaphthalene." Sci has Order of the Labor Red Banner Physicochemical Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, 27 Jun 45.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Jun, 1945 (Project #17836)

SEVASTYANOV, N. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Naphthalene, 1,5-Dinitro-
Chemistry - Crystal Structure

May 1947

"The Crystal Structure of Dinitronaphthalenes--II: X-Ray Determination of the Unit Cell and the Space Group of a Crystal of 1,5-Dinitronaphthalene," N. G. Sevastyanov, G. S. Zhdanov and M. M. Umanskii, X-Ray Laboratory Dept, Physical-Chemistry Institute, imeni Karpov, Moscow, 3 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXI, No 5

Crystals were obtained by crystallization out of an acetone solution according to methods of V. G. Vasil'yev. Concluded that 1,5-dinitronaphthalene crystals belong to the monoclinic system. The point group of the symmetry under X-ray observation showed $C_{2h} - 2m$ (center of the symmetry included). Published 26 Nov 1946.

PA 18T105

SEVAST'YANOV N. G.

PA 21/49T7

USSR/Chemistry - Crystal Structure, Oct 48

Chemistry - Naphthalenes, 1,5-Dinitro,
Crystal Structure of

"Crystalline Structure of Dinitronaphthalenes:
III, Determination of the Structure of 1,5-
Dinitronaphthalene ($C_{10}H_6N_2O_4$) Crystals," N. G.
Sevast'yanov, G. S. Zhidkov, M. M. Uman'skiy,
Physicochem Inst imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Roentgen
Lab, Moscow, 104 pp

"Zhur Fiz Khimii" No 10

Treats subject under following: (1) determin-
ation of orientation of molecules by geometrical
LC 21/49T7

USSR/Chemistry - Crystal Structure, Oct 48
of Dinitronaphthalenes
(Contd)

analysis method, (2) determination of disposition
of molecules by graphs of structural amplitude,
(3) more accurate definition of structure by
studying distribution of electron density, and
(4) results of investigation. Submitted
19 Mar 48.

LC

21/49T7

117 AND 118 INDEX										119 AND 120 INDEX									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
CA										2									
<p>Crystal structure of diisocyanophthalene. III. Structure of the 1,3-diisocyanophthalene crystal ($C_8H_4N_2O_2$). N. G. Serov, Y. G. S. Zhidnev, and M. M. Uman-shil. <i>Zhur. Fiz. Khim.</i> (J. Phys. Chem.) 22, 1163-63 (1948); cf. C.A. 41, 6700g.—Geometrical analysis, comparison of the structure amplitude graphs with the opt. interference intensities, and Fourier synthesis yield the following picture. The centers of the plane moles. are at $0,0,0$ and $1/2, 1/2, 0$. The plane of the mole. is normal to the c axis, and the long axis of the mole. forms an angle of 18.6° with b. The distances within one mole. are C—C 1.41, C—N 1.38, N—O 1.19 and 1.10, O—O 1.94, O—H 1.88 and 2.23, and C—H 1.10 Å. The bond angles are C4a—C5—N 125°, C6—C5—N 116°, C5—N—O 121° and 123°, O—N—O 117°, and C—C—C 120°. The smallest distance between 2 mole. is that between an O at C5 of one and H at C6 of the other mole. and is equal to 2.18 Å. The smallest distance between 2 centers of mole. is 3.02 Å.</p> <p>J. J. Bikerman</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
121 AND 122 INDEX										123 AND 124 INDEX									

CA

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X-ray study of the crystal structure of 1,5-naphthalene-diamine, $C_{10}H_8(NH_2)_2$. N. G. Sevast'yanov and M. M. Umanski (Karpov Inst. Phys. Chem., Moscow). *Zhur. Fiz. Khim.* **24**, 408-40 (1950); cf. *C.A.* **43**, 12364. - Crystals grown in satd. aq. soln. were monoclinic; a 20.70, b 10.75, c 5.08, $\beta = 104^\circ$, d 1.1. The space group was $C2/c$, $P 2_1/c$ and the unit cell contained 6 mols. As 6 identical mols. cannot be placed in this cell, 2 mols. must be different from the rest. Unexpectedly $C_{10}H_8(NH_2)_2$ was well sol. in H_2O and poorly sol. in benzene, toluene, etc.

J. J. Bikerman

SEVAST'YANOV N. G.

USSR/Chemistry - Catalysts

21 Apr 52

"The Degree of Dispersion of Skeleton Nickel Catalysts," L. M. Kefeli, N. G. Sevast'yanov

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXIII, No 6, pp 863, 864

The change in the deg of dispersion of skeleton nickel catalysts is shown as a function of the concn of alkali, the complete dissolving of aluminum from Ni_2Al_3 , and the temp of leaching. The findings are illustrated by tables and by X-ray photographs of various catalyst samples.

223T5

SEVAST'YANOV, N. G.
USSR/Crystals.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548210011-8"

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18251

Author : I.I. Berger, N.G. Sevast'yanov, L.K. Putiklina.
Title : Concerning Tungsten Oxides.

Orig Pub : Zh. neorgan. khimii, 1956, 1, No 8, 1713-1716

Abstract : Synthetic oxides from $WO_{2.9}$ to $WO_{1.0}$ were investigated with x-rays. It was found that there were between WO_3 and WO_2 two stable oxides with characteristical crystal lattices: the blue $WO_{2.8}$ and the violet $WO_{2.7}$. No intermediate oxides were discovered in the interval from $WO_{2.0}$ to $WO_{1.0}$. The stability limits of both the oxides are: of $WO_{2.8}$ from $WO_{2.9}$ to $WO_{2.8}$, and of $WO_{2.7}$ from $WO_{2.8}$ to $WO_{2.2}$. The values of α and I from x-ray spectrograms of pulverized samples are given.

SEVAST'YANOV, N.G.

EPPEL'BAUM, V.A.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.G.; GUREVICH, M.A.; ORMONT, B.F.; ZHDANOV,
G.S.

Phases formed in the system chromium -- boron. Part 1: Formation
of " β -chromium" under the influence of small additions of boron.
Zhur. neorg. khim. 2 no.8:1848-1854 Ag '57. (MIRA 11:3)
(Chromium) (Boron)

SEVAST'YANOV, N. G.

5(2)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/1916

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po khimii bora, 1955

Bor; trudy Konferentsii po khimii bora i yego soyedineniy (Boron; Transactions of the Conference on the Chemistry of Boron and Its Compounds) Moscow, Goskhimizdat, 1958. 189 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed.: G.P. Luchinskiy; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Lur'ye.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for chemists, as well as for industrial personnel working with boron and its compounds.

COVERAGE: This collection contains 24 studies on the chemistry, crystalline structure, physicochemical properties, and technology of boron and its compounds. Twenty-two of the studies were presented at the All-Union Conference on Boron Chemistry, held at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Physicochemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov) in

Card 1/6

Boron; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/1916

December 1955. Two of these articles deal with the thermochemistry of boron. The two studies on "borundum" production are being published for the first time. The studies are well illustrated and accompanied by bibliographies.

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Boron; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.)	SOV/1916	
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Boran; Transactions of the Conference (Cont.) SOV/1916

Ormont, B.F., V.A. Epel'baum, and I.G. Shafran. Study
of the Boron-Carbon-Silicon System and the Pro-
duction of "Borundum"

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Ormont, B.F., V.A. Epel'baum, and I.G. Shafran. An
Experiment in Commercial Production of "Borundum"
and in Testing Its Properties

182

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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6-22-59

Card 6/6

SOV/78-3-11-19/23

AUTHORS: Epel'baum, V. A., Sevast'yanov, N. G., Gurevich, M. A.,
Ormont, B. F., Zhdanov, G. S.

TITLE: II. On the Phases Formed in the System Chromium-Boron (II. O
fazakh, obrazuyushchikhsya v sisteme khrom-bor)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 11, pp 2545-2552
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The compounds formed in the system chromium-boron are investi-
gated. The investigations were carried out by means of chemical,
radiographic, and metallographic methods in the region of the
phase diagram of the system chromium-boron and in the range
 $\text{CrB}_{0,35}$ - CrB_3 . Purest boron (99,6%) produced by the thermal dis-
sociation of diboranes served as initial components for the
production of the chromium-boron phases. The results of the
chemical and radiographic analyses of the samples were obtained
by heating at 1150°C in vacuum and then at 1300°C in an argon
atmosphere for 36 hours. The results are given in table 2. It
was found that the γ -phase occurs with a rhombic lattice in the
sample with a boron content of $\text{CrB}_{0,35}$ - $\text{CrB}_{0,58}$. In the samples

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II. On the Phases Formed in the System Chromium-Boron.

SOV/78-3-11-19/23

with a boron content of $\text{CrB}_{0,41}-\text{CrB}_{0,51}$ only the γ -phase exists. In the samples with a boron content of $\text{CrB}_{0,55}-\text{CrB}_{1,05}$ the δ -phase (Cr_5B_3 -phase) is formed. In the samples with a boron content of $\text{CrB}_{0,59}-\text{CrB}_{0,63}$ only the δ -phase is formed. In the samples with a boron content of $\text{CrB}_{0,68}-\text{CrB}_{1,50}$ the ϵ -phase occurs (CrB with rhombic lattice). In the samples of the composition $\text{CrB}_{0,96}-\text{CrB}_{1,13}$ no other phases were found besides the ϵ -phase. In the sample with a boron content of $\text{CrB}_{1,20}-\text{CrB}_{1,90}$ a ζ -phase with rhombic lattice is formed. In the sample of the composition $\text{CrB}_{1,50}-\text{CrB}_{1,65}$ no other phases were found to exist besides the ζ -phase. In the samples with $\text{CrB}_{1,70}$ and $\text{CrB}_{1,90}$ only the η -phase is formed. There are 2 figures, 5 tables, and 27 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

Card 2/3

EPEL'BAUM, V.A.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.G.; GUREVICH, M.A.; ZHDANOV, G.S.:

Phases formed in the system chromium - boron in the region rich in boron. Zhur. strukt. khim. 1 no.1:64-65 My-Je '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.

(Chromium)

(Boron)

S/192/61/002/001/006/006
B107/B218

AUTHORS: Epel'baum, V. A., Sevast'yanov, N. G., Ormont, B. F., and Gurevich, M. A.

TITLE: A possible existence of volume-centered phases of boron carbide and silicon oxycarbide

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal strukturnoy khimii, v. 2, no. 1, 1961, 65

TEXT: It has been stated in Ref. 1 (V. A. Epel'baum, M. A. Gurevich, B. F. Ormont, Zh. neorg. khimii, 1, 2149 (1956)) that lines of a cubic, volume-centered phase occur in preparations of boron carbide, which conclusion was drawn from the reflections of the X-ray picture. This volume-centered phase was called beta phase; it has a period of identity of 3.16 kX. The composition of this phase was not determined. The intensity of the reflections was very high for all samples, for some even higher than that of the reflections of the alpha phase. This led to the assumption that the beta phase belongs to the boron carbon system. The presence of impurities could, however, hardly be excluded, though every attempt was made to remove them (treatment with hydrofluoric and other acids). The authors of Ref. 2 (V. A. Epel'baum, M. A.

Card 1/4

S/192/61/002/001/006/006
B107/B218

A possible existence ...

Gurevich, B. F. Ormont, Zh. neorg. khimii, 4, 1938, (1959)) found that lines of this volume-centered phase occur in preparations with strongly differing content of boron and carbon. Thus, it was not possible to establish the position of the phase in the phase diagram of boron-carbon. This fact led to doubts about the composition of the phase, and thus to further experiments (see below). The authors of Ref. 2 had pointed out that spectrum analysis did not show any considerable content of impurities. In 1958, Samsonov had published papers (Ref. 3: G. V. Samsonov, Zh. fiz. khimii, 32, 2424 (1958); Ref. 4: G. V. Samsonov, Ukr. khim. zh., 24, no. 6, 659 (1958)), in which he stated already in 1952/1953 he had detected this phase in boron carbide, together with Zhuravlev, and found it to be silicon oxycarbide. Despite Samsonov's statement, this fact needs a further proof, especially since silicon oxycarbide is of practical, and the detection of Samsonov and Zhuravlev is of theoretical importance. Hitherto, only cubic silicon carbide and silicon oxycarbide have been known, both only with face-centered cell of the sphalerite type. A system of lines in the X-ray picture, however, corresponds to this structure which completely differs from that of the cubic, volume-centered cell. Thus, Samsonov claims to have detected a new phase of silicon oxycarbide with cubic, volume-centered cell and a period of identity

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S/192/61/002/001/006/006
B107/B218

A possible existence ...

of 3.16 kX. The authors of the present paper point out that a cubic, volume-centered cell with a period of identity of 3.16 kX leads to certain crystallochemical difficulties, both with boron carbide and silicon oxycarbide. This difficulty lies in the fact that the interatomic distance $d = a\sqrt{3}/2 = 2.85 \text{ kX}$ is larger than the sum of the radii of the individual atoms. In order to explain this fact, it would be necessary to assume the existence of structural centers into which atom impurities enter, or one must assume the existence of complex structural centers with a corresponding system of reflections. The authors therefore arrived at the following conclusion: The system of reflections corresponding to a cubic, volume-centered cell of boron carbide is parasitic; it is formed by the occurrence of an additional phase in the preparation. By their careful experiments and control, the authors found that this admixture is introduced by the tungsten wire which is used for filling the sample to be studied radiographically into the capillary. For the first moment, it was striking that thereby such quantities of impurities could enter into the preparation that their lines are more intense than that of the main mass (Ref. 1). If, however, the great difference of the scattering power of tungsten as compared to boron, silicon, and carbon is considered, then the above effect, which was also observed by

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A possible existence ...

S/192/61/002/001/006/006
B107/B218

the authors of Ref. 2, becomes probable. One may assume that the cubic, volume-centered phase of silicon oxycarbide, which was detected by Samsonov and Zhuravlev (Ref. 3) in 1952, has the same origin. [Abstracter's note: This is a full translation from the original.] There are 4 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Scientific Research Institute of Physical Chemistry imeni L. Ya. Karpov)

SUBMITTED: January 21, 1960

Card 4/4

ARTAMONOV, V.D.; BRYLOV, V.G.; ISACHENKO, V.M.; MISHAKIN, V.P.;
ROZANOV, V.N.; S KHAROV, I.F.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.K.;
YAKOVLEV, B.A.; VIL'CHINSKIY, I.K., red.

[Civil defense in rural areas; a training manual] Grazhdan-
skaia oborona v sel'skikh raionakh; uchebnoe posobie. Mo-
skva, Voenizdat, 1965. 159 p. (MIRA 18:6)

S/024/61/000/006/006/019
E140/E335

16.8000

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, N.P. (Riga)
TITLE: Filtering in dynamic systems analyzed by means of
the Laplace transform

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i avtomatika,
no. 6, 1961, 47 - 51

TEXT: The article indicates the use of the Laplace transform
in the statistical analysis of stationary and non-stationary
random processes. The assumption is made that outside of a
prescribed time interval (observation interval) the signal is
equal to 0 and that the mathematical expectation of the random
signal is equal to 0 (which does not limit generality of the
study). Introducing the definition of the random transform:

$$x(p) = \int_0^T f(t) e^{-pt} dt = \int_0^{\infty} x(t) e^{-pt} dt = L_{tp} \{ x(t) \} \quad (1.2)$$

Card 1/2

44339

S/024/62/000/006/009/020
E140/E135

16.000
AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, N.P. (Riga)

TITLE: Pulse regulation of functionals

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye
tekhnicheskikh nauk. Energetika i avtomatika, no.6,
1962, 103-112

TEXT: The estimate of precision in an automatic control system can be expressed as a functional of a function representing some process in the system. The process should be such that the functional takes on an extreme value. Such functionals can obviously be written for random functions as well. Linear and nonlinear functionals are defined, and the article considers only certain problems connected with the regulation of linear functionals. The system considered has unknown perturbations applied at unknown points of the system, and the functional control must maintain the error at a preassigned level. Stability and asymptotic invariance are considered for such systems. An example is computed for a first-order control system, and it is shown
Card 1/2

Pulse regulation of functionals

S/024/62/000/006/009/020
E140/E135

that the method leads to rapid compensation of both the
functional and the intrinsic error of the control system.

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1962

Card 2/2

SEVAST'YANOV, N.P. (Riga)

Some problems of the control of functionals in composite control.
Izv. AN SSSR. Tekh. kib. no.6:54-59 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:4)

SEVAST'YANOV, N. S.

"Some Questions in the Use of Reusable Slags in Basic Open-Hearth Furnaces (Scrap Process)." Cand Tech Sci, Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Inst imeni I. V. Stalin, Min Higher Education USSR, Omsk, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

SOV/137-58-12-24183

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 37 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sevast'yanov, N. S., Vasil'yev, N. F., Kozlov, V. M., Paygin, G. D.

TITLE: Determining Steel Quality in Open-hearth Furnaces During a Heat
(Opredeleniye kachestva stali v martenovskikh pechakh v protsesse vedeniya plavki)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Omskogo mashinostroit. in-ta, 1958, Nr 2, pp 127-137

ABSTRACT: The results of determinations of the a_k (resilience) of a metal (Me) by the course of heats of 32Kh06 steel in basic 25-t open-hearth furnaces are presented. a_k rises with diminution in $[C]$, attaining a maximum in the pure boil period, at an average C removal rate of 0.21% per hour and a slag basicity of 2.1-2.5. Predeoxidation (P) by blast-furnace Fe-Si and Fe-Mn lessens a_k . Presumptive conclusions are as follows: Removal of nonmetallic inclusions due to boil promotes completion of Al deoxidation, with formation of solid disperse Al_2O_3 particles exercising no significant influence upon a_k . With P, this reaction does not go to completion, and the fluxing of Al_2O_3 by added oxides is performed. Large inclusions of the resultant Fe aluminate reduce a_k considerably.

A. D.

Card 1/1

S/112/59/000/012/092/097
A052/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1959, No. 12, p. 274,
25844

AUTHORS: Sevast'yanov, N.S., Zyrin, G.P.

TITLE: On Possibilities of Application of Ultrasonic Oscillations in
Foundries

PERIODICAL: Tr. Omskogo mashinostroita. in-ta, 1958, No. 2, pp. 139-145

TEXT: An ultrasonic treatment of zinc melt was carried out on a 400-kilo-
cycle frequency. Quartz was used as an emitter. The experiments have shown that
the hardness of irradiated samples is 1.5 times that of untreated ones. In an
ultrasonic treated sample there are no acicular crystals. The authors maintain
that by using magnetostrictive emitters (and, consequently, lower frequencies)
still better results will be achieved.

M.G.S.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

S/137/61/000/001/037/043
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1961, No.1, p.18, # 11162

AUTHORS: Sevast'yanov, N.S., Mashkov, A.K.

TITLE: On the Effect of Nickel and Chromium Admixture and Changes in the Carbon Content on the Properties of High-Manganese Steel

PERIODICAL: "Tr. Omskogo mashinostr. in-ta", 1959, No. 3, pp. 145-159

TEXT: The effect of the content of (in %): Ni 0.34 - 0.84, Cr 0.26 - 0.90 and C 0.94 - 1.34, on the mechanical properties ($\sigma_b, \sigma_s, \delta, \psi, a_k$) the microstructure and wear resistance of LG13 (LG13) manganese steel was investigated. It was established that Ni and Cr (in the indicated amounts) did not affect the properties of Mn-steel, which depend mainly on the C content and the teeming temperature. The latter should be $\leq 1,450^\circ\text{C}$. For castings operating under dynamic loads it is recommended to reduce the C content down to 0.9 - 1.1%. There are 6 references.
T. F.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

VISHNEVSKIY, A.I.; MIKSHTA, V.I.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.S.; FAYN, A.P.;
LISTOV, I.V., red.; OS'KIN, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Creative cooperation] Tvorcheskoe sodruzhestvo. Omsk, Omskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 39 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Nachal'nik liteynogo tsekha Sibzavoda, Omsk (for Vishnevskiy).
2. Liteynyy tsekh Sibzavoda, Omsk (for Fayn). 3. Kafedra "Mashiny i tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva" Omskogo mashinostroitel'nogo instituta (for Mikshta, Sevast'yanov).
(Omsk. ~~Founding~~ Technological innovations)
(Socialist competition)

IZRAYLEVICH, L.A., red.; MIKSHTA, V.I., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.S.,
red.; LISTOV, I.V., red.; OS'KIN, V.A., tekhn. red.

[Foundry practice] Liteinoe proizvodstvo. Omsk, Omskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 180 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Omsk. Mashinostroitel'nyy institut. Kafedra "Mashiny i
tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva."
(Founding)

IZRAYLEVICH, L.A., red.; MIKSHTA, V.I., red.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.S.,
red.; KLIMINA, P.F., red.

[Foundry practice and heat treatment] Liteinoe proizvod-
stvo i termicheskaya obrabotka. Omsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo. Omskoe otd-nie, 1964. 198 p.
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Omsk. Politekhmicheskii institut. Kafedra "Mashiny i
tekhnologiya liteynogo proizvodstva."

BABICH, Ye.P.; SEVAST'YANOV, N.S.; SABUROV, V.P.

Mechanical properties of heat resistant inoculated cast iron
with 20-24% aluminum. Lit.proizv. no.7:4-6 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.S.; SABUROV, V.P.; MIKHAYLOVSKIY, G.N.

Unit for studying the heat resistance of metals in the system
iron - carbon. Zav. lab. 30 no.10:1282-1283 '64. (MIRA 15.4)

1. Omskiy politekhnicheskiy institut.

Sevast'yanov, N.V., inzh.

Use of reinforced concrete poles on 330 kv. electric power transmission lines. Energetik 8 no. 10:1-6 0 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Electric lines--Poles)

DERIBAS, A.A. (Novosibirsk); ZHILIN, N.V. (Novosibirsk); KRASNIKOV, N.D.
(Novosibirsk); MARCHENKO, L.L. (Novosibirsk); SEVAST'YANOV, N.V.
(Novosibirsk)

Vibrations of a concrete structure on a rock base under the action
of explosive loads. PMTF no.2:140-143 JI-Ag 60. (MIRA 14:6)
(Hydraulic structures--Vibration)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.

Anchored corner towers from reinforced concrete on 110 kv. electric
power transmission lines. Energetik 9 no.10:5-9 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Electric lines--Overhead)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.; BAKKAL, I.S., inzh.

Construction of the 330 kv. electric transmission line from the Baltic
State Regional Electric Power Plant to Riga. Energ. stroi. no.26:70-
75. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Trest "Sevzapelektroset'stroy,"
(Interconnected electric utility systems.)
(Electric lines)

SEVAST'YANOV, N. V.

Sevast'yanov, N. V. - "Imprinting designs on knitted fabric by the 'film-compound' method," (Collected articles on the 1947 scientific work), Nauch.-issled. in-t trikotazh. pro-sti, Moscow-Leningrad, 1949, p. 40-60

SO: U-4355, 14 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 15, 1949)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V.; USTINOVA, Ye.T.

Dyeing knitted hosiery. Log.prom.15[i.e.16] no.3:51-54 Mr '56.
(Hosiery industry)(Dyes and dyeing--Cotton) (MLRA 9:7)

SEVAST'YANOV, N. V.

STAROSKOL'SKIY, A.A., inzhener; SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzhener.

Sueding of double needle bar locknit cotton fabrics. Leg.prom.
16 no.12:22-23 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(Cotton finishing)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.; STAROSKOL'SKIY, A.A., inzh.

Yarn dyeing in the knitting industry. Leg.prom. 17 no.8:35-36
Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Yarn) (Dyes and dyeing--Apparatus)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.

Improve the operational organization in dyeing and finishing
establishments, leg. prom. 18 no.1:10-12 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)
(Dyes and dyeing) (Textile finishing)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.

Wage systems used in dyeing and finishing ships of the knit-good
industry. Leg. prom. 18 no.5:9-10 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Knit goods industry) (Wages and labor productivity)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.

Dyeing semifinished felt footwear in the KT-100 apparatus. Tekst.
prom. 20 no.9:49-51 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Dyes and dyeing) (Boots and shoes, Felt)

SEVAST'YANOV, N.V., inzh.

New developments in the finishing of semi-wool napped knit cloth.
Tekst.prom. 21 no.3:42-44 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Textile finishing)

TAUBE, R., kand.khim.nauk, dots.; SEVAST'YANOV, O., inzh.

Gas removal by emulsion from barges transporting gasoline. Rech.
transp. 19 no.5:15-16 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Tank vessels--Cleaning)

TAUBE, P.R.; SEVAST'YANOV, O.I.

Emulsion degasing of gasoline barges. Izv. yvs. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 4 no.8:113-118 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Penzenskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.
(Tank vessels--Cleaning)

24.2311
24.6710

37675
S/179/62/000/002/004/012
EO32/E514

AUTHORS:

Cherenkov, V.B., Sevast'yanov, O.Yu. and Lukoyanov, Yu.M.
(Moscow)

TITLE:

Determination of the average velocity and the concentration of particles in a high velocity stream of rarefied plasma

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.2, 1962, 25-29

TEXT:

The method now described can be used to measure the plasma stream velocity in the range between a few and a few hundred km/sec and the concentration in the range $10^8 - 10^{15} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. Both these parameters may be measured directly in situ. In addition, the force acting on a body placed in the way of the stream can also be determined. The above parameters are calculated from the expressions $dn/dt = NvS_1$ and $F = c_x NmS_2 v^2/2g$, where S_1 is the area of the entrance aperture, S_2 is the cross-sectional area of the intercepting body, N and v are the

Card 1/3

Determination of the average ...

S/179/62/000/002/004/012
EO32/E514

concentration and velocity of the particles, respectively, m is the particle mass, g is the gravitational acceleration, c_x is the "impedance coefficient" of the body and F is the force on the body. Thus, in order to obtain v and N it is necessary to measure F and dn/dt and to know c_x . These quantities were in fact measured with the apparatus shown in Fig.1 (1 - chamber, 2 - front flange, 3 - entrance aperture, 4 - rear flange, 5 - connection to manometer, 6 - gas escape valve, 7 - shutter, 8 - illuminator, 9 - momentum trap, 10 - rotatable disc, 11 - mirror). The whole device can be moved laterally across the beam. The force F can be determined by measuring the deflection of the trap 9 when the beam is let into the chamber. This is done by reflecting a beam of light off the mirror 11. In order to reduce back-flow, there is an escape valve 6. To ensure that $c_x = 2$ (inelastic collisions), the trap 9 consists of a sequence of thin metal discs containing apertures at their centres except for the last disc. The quantity dn/dt is measured by determining the rate at which the chamber 1 (whose volume is known) is filled with the gas and this is done by means of an ionization manometer. The device has been used with argon,

Card 2/3

CHERENKOV, V.B. (Moskva); SEVAST'YANOV, O.Yu. (Moskva); LUKOYANOV, Yu.M.
(Moskva)

Determining mean speed and particle concentration of a high-speed
rarefied plasma flow. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.tekh.nauk.Mekh.i mashinostr.
no.2:25-29 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Plasma (Ionized gases)) (Fluid dynamics)

SEVAST'YANOV, P.

Simple automatically controlled signal light. Radio no.4:57 Ap
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Traffic signs and signals)

SEVAST'YANOV, P.I., elektromekhanik

Water-tower signaling. Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 3 no.3:32 Mr '59.
(MIRA 12:5)

1.Kokandskaya distantziya signalizatsii i svyazi Tashkentskoy dorogi.
(Railroads--Signaling)

POZDNYAKOV, G.S., inzh.; SEVASTYANOV, P.I., inzh.

Noncontact end switch. Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.4:40 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

SEVAST'YANOV, P.P.

TURETSKIY, I.Yu., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEVAST'YANOV, P.P.:
ARDASHNIKOV, L.A., SHAVLYUGA, N.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
retsensent; NIKITIN, P.S., inzhener, redaktor

[Introduction of progressive work methods in the gear-cutting
section; practice of the Kirov Factory in Leningrad] Vnedrenie
peredovykh metodov truda na suboreznom uchastke; opyt Kirovskogo
zavoda v Leningrade. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-
stroit. lit-ry, 1952. 102 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Gearing)

S/080/62/035/005/009/015
D205/D307

AUTHORS: Ulanovskiy, I. B., Korovin, Yu. M. and Sevast'yanov, R. F.

TITLE: Influence of hydrogen sulphide on the electrode potential of stainless steels

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 5, 1962, 1065-1070

TEXT: In previous work on this subject H_2S was regarded as a stable compound. However, H_2S is itself oxidized, giving a series of varying intermediates depending on the conditions - oxygen concentration, pH, presence of catalysts, etc. It was, therefore, of interest to study the influence of each of the intermediates on the electrode potential of stainless steel. Steels 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) and 1X13 (1Kh13) were investigated in Black Sea water of pH 8. The ratio of the forms of H_2S (H_2S , HS^- and S^{2-}) depends on the pH, which was varied down to the value of 2.0. The elec-

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S/030/62/035/005/009/015
D205/D307

Influence of hydrogen ...

trode potential was constant in the pH range of 8.0 - 3.5. Further lowering of the pH caused a sudden drop of 0.22 V. This is explained by the disappearance of HS⁻ ions at pH 3.5. In the presence of 10 mg/l of O₂ the electrode potentials are more positive than in its absence. At pH 3.5, the potential is shifted by 0.55 V towards the negative side. There is no such shift in the absence of H₂S in both aerobic and anaerobic conditions. The oxidation and influence of H₂S and its oxidized forms SO₃⁻², S₂O₃⁻², SO₄⁻² on the electrode potential were also studied. The largest influence was exerted by H₂S and SO₃⁻², both shifting the potential towards negative values. The anodic passivity which hampers the destruction of stainless steels is strongly influenced by the concentration of H₂S. While without H₂S anodic passivity takes place at a current density of 3 μamp/cm² at 35 mg/l of H₂S the required current density is three times higher and at 60 mg/l

Card 2/3

Influence of hydrogen ...

S/080/62/035/005/009/015
D205/D307

9 to 10 times higher. There are 7 figures.

SUBMITTED: March 13, 1961

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L 35457-65 EWP(m)/EWT(1)/FCS(k)/EWA(d)/EWA(1) Pd-1

ACCESSION NR: AP5007800

S/0281/65/000/001/0129/0134

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, R. I.; Zakharov, Yu. V.; Alad'yev, I. T.

TITLE: The influence of tube length, nonuniformity in heat liberation, and "worm"-type whirlers on the critical heat currents in pipes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Energetika i transport, no. 1, 1965, 129-134

TOPIC TAGS: critical fluid flow, critical heat flow, turbulent flow, forced convection, heat loss

ABSTRACT: The majority of reports on the critical heat currents in various fluids flowing through channels of different geometry refer to cases when the kernel of the fluid flow is not heated up to the saturation temperature. The present authors established the dependence of the critical heat flow during the boiling of water within tubes 8 mm in diameter (d) at a pressure of approximately 175 atm. abs. on the mass velocity of the flow (20-500 kg/m² sec) and the heated length (L) of the tube (L/d=25-150). The magnitude of the necessary pressure was obtained from the modeling conditions which would permit the application of the results to other liquids with high boiling points. The authors also studied the influence of non-uniformity in heat liberation along the tube, and of "worm"-type whirlers, on the

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L 35457-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007800

magnitude of the critical heat currents. These data as well as those on the local and average critical heat flows as a function of the mass speed of the fluid and the degree of nonuniformity are given in the form of tables and diagrams. Orig. art. has: 8 formulas, 4 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 27May64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, TD

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 16201-63

KFF(n)-2/EWT(1)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/SSD

Pu-4 JW

ACCESSION NR.: AP3006355

8/0258/63/003/003/0523/0529

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, R. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of gases at high temperatures

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 523-529

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamics, gas, high temperature gas, internal energy, entropy, specific heat, gas composition, thermodynamic function

ABSTRACT: Analytical expressions in closed form were derived for the thermodynamic functions of gases at high temperatures with allowance for inharmonic vibrations of monatomic molecules, electron excitation, dissociation, and single ionization. All the functions were expressed in terms of pressure and temperature rather than by equilibrium constants and statistical sums. Therefore the equations for determining the internal energy, the equilibrium gas composition, the specific heat, and the specific entropy are derived in a more tractable form which can be used for mon- and diatomic gases over a wide range of pressures at temperatures up to 15,000-45,000K. An additional advantage of the equations is that they may be generalized for gas mixtures. The author

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L 16201-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3006355

compares his calculations with published data on nitrogen, oxygen, hydrogen, and argon and shows that at normal densities the relative error does not exceed 0.5%. At higher densities (e.g., with hydrogen at 10,000K and 5000 atm) the relative error amounts to 5%. Orig. art. has: 6 formules.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Jan63

DATE ACQ: 27Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AI, AS

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 006

Card 2/2

L 20211-65 E:G(j)/E:T(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/E:P(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) PC-4/PR-4/PS-4/
Pi-4/Pb-4 IJP(c)/RPL/SSD/AFWL/AEDC(a)/ESD(gs) WH/JD/WI/JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP4049571

S/0258/64/004/004/0639/0645

AUTHORS: Sevast'yanov, R. M. (Moscow); Zdunkevich, M. D. (Moscow) B

TITLE: Thermodynamic functions of gas mixtures⁷ at high temperatures

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 4, 1964, 639-645

TOPIC TAGS: thermodynamic function, gas mixture, nitrogen, oxygen, argon, enthalpy⁷

ABSTRACT: Simple analytical expressions for the thermodynamic functions for arbitrary mixtures of nitrogen, oxygen, and argon were obtained, taking into account the anharmonic vibrations of the molecules, electron excitation frequency, formation of oxides of nitrogen, and equilibrium dissociation and ionization. The authors did not use the assumption made by V. V. Mikhaylov (Ob analiticheskoy predstavlenii termodinamicheskikh funktsiy vozdukh. Inzh. sb. t. XXXI, 1960) and by F. Hanson (Approximation for the thermodynamic and transport properties of high-temperature air. NASA Techn. Rep. R-50, 1959). For this reason their relative error in computing the thermodynamic functions is quite small. Computer calculations were made in determining the thermodynamic functions for nitrogen and also for a mixture of nitrogen (98.5% by weight under standard conditions), argon (1.2%), and oxygen (0.3%). This mixture corresponds to the atmosphere of Mars (as obtained in 1963).

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ACCESSION NR: AP4049571

The calculations were carried out up to temperatures of 12 000-20 000K. At these conditions the relative error did not exceed 0.5% for nitrogen and 1% for the mixture. The following expressions were obtained for the enthalpy h and the internal

energy u :
$$u = \frac{R_0}{1+x_{NO}} T \left\{ \sum_j x_j e_j + x_{NO} \left(\frac{T_{NO}}{T} + \frac{5}{2} + e_{eNO} \right) \right\} + u_0$$

$$h = u + \frac{p}{\rho} = \frac{R_0}{1+x_{NO}} T \left\{ \sum_j x_j [e_j + 1 + \bar{\alpha}_j (1 + 2\bar{\beta})] + x_{NO} \left(\frac{T_{NO}}{T} + \frac{7}{2} + e_{eNO} \right) \right\} + u_0$$

where e_j is given by
$$e_j = \frac{5 + \bar{\alpha}_j}{2} + 3\bar{\alpha}_j\bar{\beta} + (1 - \bar{\alpha}_j) e_{ej} + 2\bar{\alpha}_j(1 - \bar{\beta}) e_{ej} + 2\bar{\alpha}_j\bar{\beta} e_{ej} + \bar{\alpha}_j \frac{T_{Dj}}{T} + 2\bar{\alpha}_j\bar{\beta} \frac{T_{Dj}}{T}$$

Here α is the dissociation coefficient and β the degree of ionization. The subscripts indicate the components of the mixture. Orig. art. has 14 formulas and 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 20211-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049571

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 29Sep63

SUB CODE: TD

NO REF SOV: 009

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 511/18-65 ENT(1) IJP(c)
ACCESSION NR: AP5011314

UR/0258/65/005/002/0227/0229
533.932

AUTHOR: Sevast'yanov, R. M. (Moscow); Zdunkevich, M. D. (Moscow)

TITLE: Electrical conductivity of air in the 1000 to 20,000K range

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 227-229

TOPIC TAGS: high temperature gas, electric conductivity, air conductivity

ABSTRACT: The report describes calculations carried out to obtain more accurate data on the electrical conductivity of air in the temperature range 1000 - 20,000K. The authors assumed the gas to be neutral and in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium. Results are presented in a graph and indicate good agreement with data obtained previously by Andersen and Maeder, as well as with the theoretical calculations of Peng and Pindorkh for temperatures above 8000 - 10,000K. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 6 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM

Card 1/1

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 010

DEVASTIYANOV, S. I.

DEVASTIYANOV, S. I. -- "ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF WINDOWLESS BUILDINGS IN THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY."
JUN 7 MAY 68, MOSCOW TEXTILE INST (DISSERTATION FOR THE DEGREE OF CANDIDATE IN TECHNICAL
SCIENCES)

SP: VECHERNIYA MOSKVA, JANUARY-DECEMBER 1958

SEVAST'YANOV, S.I.

New type of buildings for textile enterprises. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekh.tekst.prom. no.6:133-135 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Moskovskiy tekstil'nyy institut.
(Factories--Design and construction)
(Textile industry)

SEVAST'YANOV, S. I.

Savast'yanov, S. I. "The biochemical blood indexes and functional state of FSTT
in healthy cattle," Trudy Alma-At. vet.-zootekh. in-ta, 'ol. V, 1948, p. 210-07
Bibliog: 22 itens

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

SEVAST'YANOV, S. I.

Sevast'Yanov, S. I. "Experiment in determining the leather test coefficient with trypan blue in healthy cattle," Trudy Alma-at. vet.-zootekhn. in-ta, Vol. V, 1948, p. 203-13 -- Bibliog: 10 items

So: U-3566, 15 March 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 13, 1949)

SEVAST'YANOV, S. I.

Changes in the Protein Fractions of the Blood of Cattle in Experimental
Brucellosis

Tr. Alma-Atinskogo Zoovet. In-ta, No 7, 1953, pp 87-92

The changes in the blood protein fractions of cattle infected with experimental Brucellosis melitensis were studied. Animals between the ages of 2 and 3 years were used. Examination of the proteins and fractions was done by the combustion method with following colorimetry. On the 10th day after infection the blood protein fell from 16.6 to 14.6% of normal. Later this decrease took place at the expense of the proteins of the erythrocytes. On the 30th day the proteins had returned to their original amounts. The quantitative changes in the proteins and in the fractions were found to be related to the doses given and to the method of infection. Larger doses produced more acute changes. (RZhBiol, No 1, 1955)

SO: Sum. No. 639, 2 Sep 55

Country : USSR
 Category= : Human and Animal Physiology. F
 Blood. Blood Chemistry.
 Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 23, 1956, 106304
 Author : Sevast'yanov, S. I.
 Institut. : Alma-Ata Zooveterinary Institute.
 Title : Age-Determined Modifications of Some Biochemical
 Blood Indicators in Lambs.
 Orig. Pub. : Tr. Alma-Atinsk. zoovet. in-ta, 1956, 9, 258-264
 Abstract : Biochemical blood indicators of 5 days to 1
 month old lambs are presented. The largest
 amounts of sugar in the blood (105-109 mg per-
 cent) are observed during the first few days,
 followed by its sharp decrease. Stabilization
 occurs at the age of 7-12 months. The high sugar
 content during the first few days of life is
 probably connected with chemical thermo-regula-
 tion. Up to 1 year of age, the blood serum con-
 tains 7.1-6.1 percent of general proteins. Du-
 Card: 1/2

Determination of the effectiveness of antiscaling agents.
S. I. Sevast'yanov. *Zarodiskaya Lab.* 14, 954-7 (1918).—
An app. is described for the study of the effects of boiler
comps. on scale formation during evapn. A coeff. of
effectiveness, A , is calcd. as $(W_0 - W_1)/W_0$, where W_0 is
the wt. of scale without boiler compd. and W_1 the wt. of
scale when boiler compd. is added. A phosphate mixt.
gave a value of $A = 0.48$. It was also found that in-
creased heat flow to the heating surface decreased scale
formation. Marshall Sittig

SEVAST'YANOV, S.I.

Steam drier and purifier. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,882, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:9682 '53)

AYRAPETYANTS, Ye.P.; SEVAST'YANOV, S.I., redaktor; PIMCHENKO, S.I., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Lengthening the interval between repairs in well operation; based on the practice of the "Starogrozneft'" trust] Uvelichenie mezhremontnogo perioda raboty skvazhin; iz opyta tresta "Starogrozneft'". [Groznyi] Groznenskoe kn-vo, 1953. 39 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 10:4)
(Oil well drilling)

SEVAST'YANOV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHEPYZHEV, B.F., redaktor;
KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Water treatment in boilers] Vnutrikotlovaia obrabotka vody.
Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 90 p. (Moscow.
Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut zheleznodorozhnogo
transporta. Trudy, no. 125). (MLRA 9:10)
(Locomotive boilers)

SEVAST'YANOV, S.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Consumption of diesel oil in diesel locomotives, Vest.TSNII MPS
16 no.3:36-38 My '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Diesel locomotives)

LEONOV, I.S.; SEVAST'YANOV, S.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Dilution of lubricant in the 2D100 diesel engines. Elek. i tepl.
tiaga 3 no.3:21 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey teplovoznogo depo Liski (for Leonov).
2. Laboratoriya smaski TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya.
(Diesel engines--Lubrication)